AMES GORDON BENNETT,

MDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. OFFICEN. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAUSTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-HANDET. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.-SHE STOOPS TO WINTER GARDEN Broadway .- THE HUNCHBACK.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.-SHE STOOPS

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.-EAGLE EYE-

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-UPAS-PO-CA-HON-TAS

NIXON'S CREMOBNE GARDEN. Pourteenth street and Bith avonue.—Schitt of the Flood—Ballet, Pronenade Concert and Equestrianism. BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. Broadway.—GRAND QUAMA—LEASNED SEAL, &C., at all hours. CLAUDE MAR-EL. atternoon and evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS' Mechanics' Hall. 472 Broad-ray.—Ethiopian Songs. Burlesques, Dances, &c.—Thu

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN BONGS, DANCES, &C.—PETER PAPER POPER PODGE.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETRIOPIAN

HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.-Exhibition of HITCHCOCK'S THEATRE AND MUSIC HALL, Canal

GAIETIES CONCERT HALL, 616 Broadway. - DRAWING PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.-Open duly from 10 A, M, till 10 P, M.

New York, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The President yesterday issued an important proclamation in relation to the suppression of the present rebellion, and of "all aiders and abettors. within the United States, and all persons discouraging enlistments or guilty of any disloyal practice. affording aid and comfort to the rebels." Such persons are declared to be "subject to martial law and liable to trial and punishment by court martial or military commission." The writ of habens corpus is declared suspended in all cases where persons are arrested or imprisoned by "military authority, or sentence of court martial." &c.

A serenade was given in front of the White House last evening to President Lincoln, on which occasion he said that he had issued his confiscation proclamation "after very full deliberation and under a very heavy and solemn sense of responsibility." He alluded to McClellan's recent victories, and said, "on the 14th and 17th of the present month there have been battles bravely, skilfully and successfully fought." He, in conclusion, proposed "three hearty cheers to all good and brave officers and men who fought those successful battles." The cheers were given with spirit by the assembled

The Convention of the Governors of the loval States commenced yesterday afternoon at Altoona. Penn. There were sixteen States represented in the Convention, the following Governors neither being present themselves nor sending proxies:-

E. D. Morgan, republican, of New York. Wm. A. Buckingham, democrat, of Connecticut Wm. Burton, democrat, of Delaware. Chas. Robinson, republican, of Kansas. Austin Blair, republican, of Michigan. Alex. Ramsay, republican, of Minnesota. John Whittaker, democrat, of Oregon. Leland Stanford, republican, of California.

It appears that the principal object of the Convention was to discuss the conduct of the war. Two propositions had been made and discussed: one for the removal of McClellan, the other for an approval of the President's last proclamation. The first proposition caused some debate, Governors Andrew and Sprague arguing in favor of McClellan's removal, Todd, Curtin and Bradford opposing it. The apparent object of this proposition, as elicited by the debate, appeared to be the supersedure of President Lincoln and the making of Fremont a kind of Military Dictator-Governor Bradford was the chosen Chairman of the Convention. The morning session ended without definite result.

During the evening session the debate was very animated, but resulted in the throwing over of the proposition for the removal of McClellan. The Convention finally decided upon the approval of the President's proclamation, and urging upon him a more vigorous prosecution of the war and the calling out of the reserves.

The state of affairs at Louisville has now a more favorable appearance than it has presented for several days past. Major General Wright had arrived and was in command. Seven divisions of Buell's forces were expected at Louisville last night, having safely crossed the Salt river, and that city was considered out of danger. It was asserted that if Bragg did not succeed in forming a junction with Kirby Smith he would have to retreat. Buell arrived at Louisville at miduight. Rorgan still held, and, having provisions for two honths, would continue to hold, on at Cumberland

On Sunday last Colonel McCook's cavalry brisade succeeded in recapturing Munfordsville. driving out the rebel cavalry, who lost a colonel and a lieutenant colonel in the engagement. Our loss was slight.

Several small squads of rebels were captured

during the march of Buell's forces. From Missouri we learn that General Schofield had arrived at Springfield, and was about to commence vigorous preparations to check the rebels who are advancing upon the State from Arkansas under Generals Hindman and Rains.

Cannon have been placed at the ends of the main streets in Memphis leading east out of the city, and should an attack be made upon it by the rebels it will be reduced to ruins before it is sur repdered. Preparations have been made to that Sfect.

Governor Mergan has proclaimed that the \$50 bounty given by the State to volunteers shall cease after Tuesday next, the 30th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The New York Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for State officers assembled at Syracuse at noon yesterday. The hall was densely crowded, and hundreds of persons were unable to gain admittance to witness the procedings. Judge Johnson, of Albany, was hosen temporary chairman, and delivered an ad-Press that was loudly applauded. After the usual reliminaries, committees on contested seats and permanent organization were appointed and the

Convention took a recess till four o'clock. At the on session Mr. Lyman Tremaine delivered a lengthy speech, reviewing the address delivered by Governor Seymour before the Democratic State Convention. The Convention was then organized by the selection of Henry J. Raymond as President, with the usual complement of vice presidents and secretaries. Subsequently the following ticket was nominated:-

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

Governor. James S. Wadsworth, of Livingste Licutemant Governor. Lyman Tremaine, of Albany.

Canal Commissioner. Oliver Ladue, of Herkimer.

State Prison Impector. Andreas Willman, of New York.

Clerk of Appeals. Charles Hughes.

At the State Convention recently held at Albany the following were selected as

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES.

We have advices from the Bahamas, dated at Nassau, N. P., on the 2d and 5th of September. The secession shipping interest in the town was beginning to experience losses, in consequence of the vigilance of the United States cruisers and the Parliamentary declarations of Lords Palmerston and Russell, to the effect that the action of our war vessels was not reported as constituting a blockade of the harbor. Three or four houses in Nassau who have sold goods to the rebels have pocketed money; but neither the Custom House nor the population at large have been benefitted. All the people have got, so far, by the commu-nication with the South and Havana, has been the yellow fever, which is now an epidemic in and around Nassau. The Oreto, which has just run into Mobile, left Nassau, and overtook and towed into Green Cay the British schooner Prince Alfred, from which vessel she took most of her cargo for the South, a portion of which consisted of six thirtytwo-nounder broadside ouns and two sixty-eight. pounder pivot guns, with a large quantity of gunpowder, shot and shells. She was six days freighting with this contraband cargo. The rebel trading schooner Kate, from Wilmington, and the Angle Confederate steamer Leopard, from Charleston had arrived at Nassau. The Protestant Bishop of

Nassau died on the 4th instant of fever. The publicity given by the Paris journals to the case of a French officer named Lesenne, who felt in one of the recent engagements in America, has led to the discovery of his widow, who has been to the Prefecture of Police in that city, and ob tained the jewels deposited there for her by the gentleman who received them from her dying

The new Turkish Minister of Finance has made a discovery which, coming from Constantinople, is almost miraculous. He has actually found a large quantity of gold and silver coin in the Turkish Exchequer. This treasure trove, which is estimated at about 1,500,000 francs, is supposed to

have lain concealed for upwards of a century. The great autumn fair at Frankfort has ju been brought to a close. Cloth, which is usually the article of the greatest importance, sold badly and at reduced prices. Cotton goods, calicoe and drapery goods in general found a ready sale. In-clocks, imitation jewelry, bronze and hardware articles little was done.

The cause of the troops in New Jersey not being sent on to Washington, it appears, was the want of arms, the men declining to go without them. The government informed Governor Olden that there were plenty of arms in Washington, but they could not be sent to New Jersey, for the want of boxes in which to pack them. The Governor immediately despatched a large number of boxes to the seat of government, and in due time the arms arrived, and all the regiments of the State are now under marching orders, and will be sent on as

fast as transportation can be provided. The Seventy-ninth Annual Convention the Protestant Eniscopal Church of the diocess of New York met yesterday at St. John's church. Varick street. The proceedings were opened with prayer. In the absence of Bishop Potter, the Convention is presided over by the Rev. Dr. Price. The Convention meets this morn-

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen ye terday, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Reilroads to accortain the number of cars run by the Sixth Avenue Railroad, the number they pay license for, and by what authority they have extended their track to Fifty-ninth street. By the monthly balance in the County Treasuret's hands on the 20th of September was \$87.794. A communica tion was received from Brigadier General Corco ran, asking to have the payment of bounty con tinued to those who enlist in his brigade within a certain number of days. He states that twentyfive hundred men have enrolled themselves, and anticipates having the full number in a few days. The communication was referred to the Committee

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday evening. The report in reference to special teachers, which was fully discuss ed at the previous meeting, was brought up Commissioner Brennan moved the previous que ion on the adoption of the report. The Board refused to entertain the proposition, and the discussion on the subject was again opened. Commissioner Miller moved an amendment to the report, that the pay of any special teacher in the grammar departments of each school be limited to \$500 a year, and in each primary department to \$100, which passed. An amendment, fixing the time at which the report should go into operation namely, on the 1st of November-was adopted. An amendment to strike out penmanship as a speciality was carried. After some further amendments the report of the committee was adopted.

From the weekly statement of the Commis sioners of Emigration, presented yesterday, it appears that 2,602 emigrants arrived at this port during the week ending on the 24th instant, making a total of 57.714 during the present year, against 57,089 to the same date in 1861-being an increase of 635. The number of inmates remaining on Ward's Island is 623. The Treasurer's repor shows that the Commissioners have a balance \$26,075 42 remaining in the bank to their credit;

An important law case, involving the question of the liability of government stocks to taxation was argued in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judges Clerke, Ingraham and Barnard. The points presented by counsel on both sides are reproduced n another part of to-day's paper.

The business on the Stock Exchange was very large esterday, and prices were all higher, with the exception of governments, which fell off 14 per cent. The me popular stocks of the day were Illinois Central and Tole , which advanced nearly 3 per cent, the other railway shares advancing 1% a 2% per cent. Railway bonwere very firm, and higher in some instances. was abundant at 4 per cent. Gold rose to 119; exchange to 131. A very important regulation of the Sub-Treas

ry respecting gold will be found in the money article. The cotton market was again active and higher yester day, and closed at a further advance of full Ic. per he sales embraced about 2,600 bales, on the basis of 5614c. a 57c. per lb. for midding uplands, closing firm at the latter figure. The floor market was beavy for most grades, especially for inferior and common brands of State and Western, while the higher qualities of extra brands were firm and rather scarce. The sales wer chiefly made to the home trade, while the export demand was light. Wheat was steady and rather firmer for some grades of good simpping lots. The sales were tolerable octive, in good part for export. Corn was dell for heated active, in good part for export. Corn was dull for heated and inferior qualities, while prime sound shipping lots of Western mixed sold at 60c. a 61c. Pork was heavy and rather easier for mess, with sales at \$1 625 a \$11.75, and of prime at \$10.125 a \$10.25, chiefly at the latter figure. Lard was steady, with sales at 90. a 9Mc. Sugars were firm and in good demand, at full prices. The sales embraced 1,900 hids, and 700 boxes. Coffee was odinparatively quiet. A sale of 600 bags Rio was made at the complex were semawhat less buyont and active.

net Demanded.
President Lincoln, in the outset of his late comprehensive proclamation on the slavery question, emphatically declares that "here after, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and the people thereof in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed.' In other words, his object continues to be, as it has been, to restore our rebellious States to the Union, under the protection of the federal constitution. His proclamation does not change the original purpose of the war-the restoration of the old Union-into a crusade for the extirpation of African slavery, and the establish ment of a new Union under a new and anti-slavery constitution. The "integrity of the Union" is still his controlling idea and

In the three months' grace allowed to the people of our revolted States to choose the Union and the protection of their domestie in stitutions, or the alternative of the threatened destruction of those institutions, it is clear that the President desires to save them. He knows that the abolition of slavery in our cotton States involves a war of extermination, and he desires to avoid it. He sees that if this war is much further prolonged it may lead to inextricable confusion, and his aim is to shorten it. His great object is not the abolition of Southern slavery by the bayonet, but the timely restoration of our revolted States to the Union slavery included. He undoubtedly hopes to administer such decisive blows to the armies o this rebellion in the interval to next January as to save our revolted States, by convincing them of the folly of further resistance.

Such is, we feel assured, the expectation of President Lincoln, and his object and desire. But it is to be feared that now, as heretofore, our disorganizing abolition faction will employ all the agents and means and devices within their power to embarrass the movements of our armies and to prolong the war, so that it may drift into a crusade for the extermination of slavery and the establishment of a new government upon the utopian basis of abolition equality. Hence the importance under this new war programme of a new Cabinet, cordially and thoroughly a unit with the President in the pro-

secution of the war. It will hardly be denied that when President Lincoln appointed the present Cabinet, with one exception, its members were selected according to the old party system of party compensations to different sections, States and individuals. Threatening as was the attitude of our Southern rebellious conspirators, this dreadful war was not anticipated. Mr. Lincoln expected to be able to weather the breakers and to restore the Union without war. His Cabinet, therefore, was selected as a peace Cabinet, and as a party Cabinet. Secretary Cameron, for example, was chosen to gratify the party in Pennsylvania; Secretary Welles to gratify the party in the New England States; and so on to the end of the chapter. There were other and higher considerations, however, which combined with those of the party to demand the appointment of Mr. Seward as Secre tary of State; and this one excellent selection was from the beginning regarded as atoning, to a very great extent, for the deficiencies of the others.

But the great influence, the commanding abilities, the wise counsels and sound discretion of Mr. Seward were not, when we were plunged into this war, equal to meet the deficiencies of his colleagues. Briefly, his colleagues had too many party schemes in view, and too many Presidential axes to grind. to work barmoniously together. They have embarrassed the administration, and, with the Marplots of Congress, have defeated the plans and enterprises of our generals, the hopes of the President, and the expectations of the counprosecution of the war, and in view of the great objects and desires of the President, a new Cabinet, upon the basis of his proclamation as he would have it understood, to save, and not to destroy, the South and the Union.

Let the President, accordingly, talk it over with Mr. Seward, and let Mr. Seward gracefully set the example, as he is prepared to do of a resignation, and his colleagues will know their course. Then let Mr. Seward be sent to England, and let Churles Francis Adams be recalled to fill his place. and there will be a good foundation for the new Cabinet. To fill up the other vacancies with sound conservative Unionists. there need be no difficulty, with such men to call upon as Dickinson, Dix and Vanderbilt, of New York; Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania; Senator Browning, of Illinois; Governor Tod. of Ohio; John S. Phelps, of Missouri; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland: Audrew Johnson, of Tennessee; Edward Stanly, of North Carolina; Admiral Farragut and General Halleck.

Give us, at all events, Mr. President, a nev and solid Cabinet, under this new war pro gramme, and the good work in view will be done before the 1st of January, in the salvation of the South and the Union. Give us a new Cabinet, Mr. President, which will be a working unit with their chief, and the country will

WHERE ARE YOU. NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN ?-Not very long ago poor Greeley announced in the Tribune that he had a reserve of nine hundred thousand radicals, who would enlist for the war if the President would proclaim emancipation, but whose services could not be secured at any other price. Now the proclamation of emancipation has been issued, and where are those nine hundred thousand men? There is no longer any excuse for the radicals to stay at home and abuse the army which they refuse to join. There is no longer any excuse for the most prominent abolition general-the unlucky Fremont-to remain here, enjoying the pay of a major general and doing nothing whatever to earn it. Now is the time for Greelev and his host of reserves to take the field. We shall never be contented until we see the adrance guard of this army of nine hundred thousand men on the march down Broadway. Four hundred thousand soldiers of the six hundred thousand called for by the President are now enlisted. The remaining two hundred thousand can be filled up from Greeley's reserve, and then there will be no necessity for a draft. Besides completing our immense army of over a million of men, therefore, Greeley offers us an extra force of seven bundred thousand radicals Trot them out, then, and let us see them in action. Greeley should lead them, and conduct this war "on military principles." Let him begin his work at once. Where are you, Greeley's nine hundred thousand ?

THE RADICALS AND THE PRESIDENT .- The radicals have already fallen from enthusiasm to distrust in regard to the President's emancipation proclamation. The Times, which went off at half cock about the document on Tuesday, seems to have determined to take a little time for reflection, and so said not a word upon the subject yesterday. The Tribune, which has been cursing and abusing the President for some time past, indicting him for malfeasance in office, accusing him of not executing the laws, charging him with the murder of the riotous negroes at New Orleans, and hinting to him that he had disgusted everybody by his in efficiency, and that it was the prayer of twenty millions that he should resign, came out strong with a "God bless Abraham Lincoln!" on Today; but yesterday, having reconsidered the matter, it indulges in a wiggle-waggle, and exclaims "God bless Abraham Lincoln! if everything turns out as we desire, and if he change his Cabinet and his generals, and if this proclamation is really so great a thing as we think, and if the President is really what we want him to be." "What a fall is here, my countrymen!"

These newspapers show the workings of the radical mind. The fact is that the Tribune will come out dead against this proclamation before many weeks, and will accuse the President of trickery and double dealing unless all the demands of the radicals are granted, and the Cabinet is reconstructed from such rotten timber as Sumner, Wade, Wilson and Greeley, with the foolish Fremont as Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and Phelps, Wadsworth and Hunter in high commands What the radicals desire is not merely an eman. cipation proclamation. Wendell Phillips expressed their wishes through the Independent some time ago, in the simple phrase, "Give us place." To satisfy them, by giving them what they demand, is as impossible as to stop the ravings of a madman by complying with his insane desires. The day after the President sent to Congress his message recommending an offer of compensation for the slaves of border States, the radical press praised God and blossed Abraham Lincoln in the same profane, crazy style as on Tuesday last. But what followed? Why, the radicals in Congress at first treated the President's message with profound contempt, the Senate even refusing to hear it read, and finally passed his resolution without making it practical by the necessary appropriation, and in a few days the radical papers were more insolent, clamorous and abusive than ever. Are the lessons of experience nothing? Is the country to be utterly destroyed before the real character of the radicals is fully understood? Are all the outrageous demands of this revolutionary faction to be granted, and its leaders to sit grinning, like modern Neros, upon the ruins of this great nation? Time alone can decide, and it is not for us to turn prophet or sit upon the tripod.

GENERAL MITCHEL AT PORT ROYAL .- The arrival of the astronomer general at Port Royal seems to have completely changed the complexion of things there. Already gladness and confidence have replaced the doubts and gloom that prevailed amongst our troops under the command of his predecessor. On reviewing the Forty-eighth New York Volunteers at Fort Pulaski, the General made a speech to the men which excited the wildest enthusiasm amongs them. He promised them that they should have no time for sighing and lamenting over their inactivity if he could find anything for them to do. After impressing on them the duty of obedience and deference to their superiors. he went on to say, employing an amusing but effective Hibernianism, that "a good soldier, when he lies down at night, conscious of having performed his duty to the country, does not care whether he gets up alive or dead. He wished them to understand that they had made a free cause of human liberty. Their lives were not their own. His life was not his own. In return for the attention which he meant to bestow upon their comforts and interests, he expected from them the most complete and perfect devotion When he ordered them to move, he expected them to move with spirit and alacrity. When he asked them to take a battery, he expected them to march over it and plant their bayonets beyond it, halting when the word was given not before." This has the ring of the true metal, and will have a very different effect upon our soldiers from the fanatical course pursued by General Hunter. There is evidently to be more fighting and less nigger drilling under the administration of his successor.

COME IN OUT OF THE DRAFT.-In reply to Secretary Stanton's request for more troops, when Jackson threatened Washington, some time ago, Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, replied that the young men of that State were engaged in other occupations, but that, if the President would only issue a proclamation of emancipation, the roads of the Old Bay State would swarm with recruits, eagerly pressing forward to join the army. Well, the emancipation proclamation is issued, and where are those swarms of eager recruits? Are they blocking up the highways so completely that no news of their advance has yet reached us? Are they relinquishing those other occupations and marching on to the seat of war, singing lustily about John Brown's body as they tramp? We want to see those swarms of recruits. Nobody likes to be drafted, and they can save us from it by joining the army. Do let us know when Governor Andrew's young men are to arrive here, so that we can pass along the word-"Come in out of the draft."

THE POSTAL CURRENCY .- Great complaints are being made of the slowness with which the new postal currency is being issued by the Treasury Department. It is only getting by driblets into circulation, and has done but little as yet to relieve the pressure for small change. Seeing the opportunity which it affords for the government to get a loan of several millions without interest from the people, it is surprising that greater efforts have not been made to multiply the issues. There must surely be some mecha nical means of increasing the number of im pressions daily thrown off. The presses could at least be kept working day and night. The inconveniences to which the public are subjected by the high premium on silver and the want of a small paper currency of some kind call for the straining of every effort on the part of the department to hurry up its employes.

BOUNTIES .- It will be seen from the proclams tion of Governor Morgan, published in another column, that, in consequence of the enrolments for the draft being now nearly ready, the payment of the State bounties to recruits for the

new regiments will cease on the 30th of Sentembe 'r. Let those, therefore, who are liable to the drat t, and who have been hesitating about enlisting, wake up their minds at once; for after another week they will not be able to profit by the money ind 'cements held out to them by the State governmen, t and private individuals.

CONGRESSIONAL REA 'ORMS IN THE NAVY .- There can be no better evidence of the folly of Congress taking the administ ation of the navy out of the hands of the department than the fact that Commander Porter, of the Essex, who has just been promoted for his gallax try in the affair with the Arkansas, was first overslaughed by the Naval Retiring Board, and recently again by the Naval Advisory Board. A number of valuable officers of similar spirit and mettle have been placed in the same undeserved position of humiliation by the action of this last offshoot of Congressional meddling.

Obituary.

DEATH OF CAPT. JOHN KAVANAGH, OF THE SIXTYTHIRD NEW YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Among the brave officers of the Union army who have fallen in defence of the unity of America we find the name of Capt. John Kavanagh, of the Sixty-third regiment New York Volunteers, of the Irish Brigade. The deceased was an estimable man in all the private relations friendships—a good husband, true father and sincere friend. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and at the time of his death was but thirty-five years of age. During the revolutionary movements in Ireland in 1848-in which he took an active part—he was shot in the leg, but succoeded in escaping to Havre, whence he proceeded to the United States. Here he was received with all the warmth and generosity accorded to exiles from all parts of the world, and in due course was admitted to the rights and privileges of citizenship. On the breaking out of the war privileges of citizenship. On the breaking out of the war between the North and South he took up arms for the Union, and served for some time as captain in the Thirty-seventh regiment, Cel. McCunn. Subsequently he joined the Sixty third, so as to be in the Prish brigade, and was in all the actions on the penissula and in Maryland. His milliary career was outshort by a rifle, ball in the final battle of Autietam, in which Gen. McCleilan gained so deciste a victory. The blood of Kavanagh, among others, senled this triumph.

The following despatch, confirmatory of his death, is The following despatch, confirmatory of his death, is from General Mengher:—

From General Meagher:—

Harren's Freny, Md., Sept. 24, 1842.

CAT. Lyons, New York — Poor John Kwanach was shot dead on the battle field, bravely leading his men. He died as an Irish soldier should die.

THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER.

General Commodity Link Bravis

 Captain Kavansgh, among his other qualities, was remarkable for coolness and steady bravery under trying diremstances. He leaves a wife and seven children to mearn his loss. PUNERAL OF LIEUT. HIGBER, OF THE NEW YORK

BURLINGTON, N. J., Sept. 24, 1862. Lieut. H. H. Higbee, Acting Captain of Company H, Fifty-seventh New York regiment, killed in the battle of Antietam, was buried here this afternoon with military honors. The remains were escorted to the grave by Company A, Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers, and by a large concourse of citizens.

ITALIAN OPERA-ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The second repreentation, under Manager Nixon, of "La Sonnambula" at the Academy attracted last ovening a large and fashionable house. Had we the space we should somewhat enlarge on the exquisite singing of Carlotta Patti, which absorbed lose all curiosity or anxiety in regard to the question of he artistic improvement of her powers of locometion. The beautiful young prima donna herself seemed to forget t, and walked the boards with the same familiar eas ence. Sbriglia, too, was magnificent, and, altogether, the performance went off gracefully, smoothly and to the eneral satisfaction. On Friday evening we have the arst appearance, under the never failing Nixon, of Signer Brignoli in a favorite opera, with our new, successful and charming prima donne

Ninlo's Theatre.-Mr. Forrest's engagement at this theatre is one of the luckiest manegerial strokes Mr. Wheatley has made. Each night of the appearance of the great tragedian the house is mostly densely crowded; in fact, the rush is so great that the manager has been obliged to keep open the box sheet three days in advance o afford the public an opportunity to secure seats. This may be added, of his genius also, for it is past belief public without possessing some extraordinary merit. He appeared last night in Knowles' thrilling tragedy of His personation of the injured Roman father was as vigorous, truthful and touching as ever. It is one of his est parts, belonging to that class of tragedy requiring immense physique and energy, in which he shines most pre-eminently. Mr. McCuilough, Mrs. Gladstane and won their share of the honors of the evening.

mantic opera of "Stradella" was produced last evening by the German Opera troupe at Wallack's old theatre Lotti, Herr Quint and Herr Weinlich sang the principa roles with spirit, and the other parts were fairly rendered y the rest of the company, including the chorus, which, though not very strong, was quite effective Madame Johannsen increases in public favor on every pecasion of her appearance. Her rendering of Leoner developed the full power of her rich voice, and the anplause with which she was repeatedly greeted was well merited. Many of the solos were encored, a custom which is far more pleasant to the audience than to the artist. The only drawback to the performance was the scenery, which has not been improved since our last

Captain John V. Patton Restored to His Command. SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 251. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862

So much of General Order No. 125, current series, 1862, from this office, as dismisses from the service of the United States Captain John V. Patton, Seventy third regiment Only V. Patton, Seventy third regiment Onio Volunteers, is hereby revoked.

By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR. By order of THE SECRETARY OF WAR.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official—THOMAS M VINCENT, Assistant Adjutant General.

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Col. G. P. Ibrie, of the United States Army; Captain Bythesa, of the Royal Navy, and Mrs. Gilbert, of Savannah, are stopping at the Brevoort House.

Hon P. R. W.

Brevoort House.

Hon. P. H. Washington, of Washington; W. S. Underwood, United States Consul at Glasgow, and family: Rev. P. R. O'Reilly and party, of Philadelphia; B. H. Grover, of Baltimore; C. Holmes and wife, of St. Louis, and L. A. Sykes, of Rondout, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Captain Sterling, of the British Army; Mr. Kingan, of England; James Campbell and George Law, of Scotland; James Campbell and George Law, of Scotland; O'Reilly, are stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Hon. N. P. Balch, of Hanover, N. H.; H. K. Horton and Hon. N. P. Balch, of Hanover, N. H.; H. K. Horton and C. W. Freeland, of Boston; E. P. Parker and W. Kellogg, of Hartford; Thomas Coltman, of New Orleans; E. F. Morgan and wife, of New London; H. Whitaker, of Norwich; E. P. Williams, of Buffalo; C. G. Williams, of Connecticut, and H. C. Walker, of Buffalo, are stopping at the Astor House.

Judge Grover and wife, and A. Wolcott, of New York; John Tucker, Jr., of Philadelphia; John Winne, of Albany; Capt. H. L. Van Ness, of Long Island; Capt. Lathrop, of Stockport, N. Y.; Commodure Porter, of the United States Navy, and daughter; N. S. Hoyt, of New Jersov, and W. A. Davis and wife, of Poughkeepsie, are stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Court Chlendar This Day.

SUPREME COURT, CRECUT.—Part 1.—Nos. 2841, 2645, 2647, 2651, 2655, 2657, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2675, 2677, 22681, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2698, 2672, 2688, 2588, 2500, 2562, 2668, 2568, 2572, 2574, 2578, 2580, 2584, 3688, 2590, 2592

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

Livearon.—Steamship Australasia.—L Tow. Porto Rico; Mas A Armstrong. Keniucky; Mar Faye, N Y. Mra H Peacock, London; Sannus Tyler, Pertinnd, Me; Mrs W A Houren, Fluaning, Li F Friggs, B V Booth, N Y. A Arthur Sewall, Bath, Me; Henry Richarda, London; H Brunner, N Y; Mr Payne, Capt and Mrs Playne and mail servant, England; Mrs W H Gillias, nurse and child, Liverpool; Jas. Law, Monseal; Geo Dykes, Scotland; Mas Law, Montreal, Mrs Dykes, Sectiand; Mr and Mrs G S Byron and colored man servant, N Y; Mr and Mrs G S Byron and colored man servant, N Y; Mr and Mrs G S Byron and colored man servant, N Y; Mr and Mrs G M Benjamia, N Y; Roth McGaee, England; C Koupmanshoff, A Guy, A Charamid, San Francisco; Major Longley, R E; J S vanderkemp, Philadelphia; Chas Rochette, W M Farns, N Y; Thes Holcomb, Delaware; W Robinson, Boston; Thos Brown, Onedia; M Veyez, N O; Aliss L Fennington, Liverpool; the Bishop of Montreal, wife and servant; Mr Jarvis—and \$205,739 39 in specie.

NEWHERN, NC-Steamer Dudley Buck-A Dunbar, M Ga-atlan. Neuviras—Brig Thos Owen—Mr Aquera and lady, Mrs J Bellancett and daughter. NEW YORK POLITICS.

Meeting of the Republican State Convention.

Nomination of Candidates for State Officers.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24, 1862.

Hall at twelve o'clock to-day. The nail was den Long before the hour of meeting the portion of the

persons anxious to witness the proceedings of the Com vention were unable to obtain seats.

Ou the front seats appeared many new faces to a repub-lican convention, including ex-Judge Johnson, John E. Porter, Lyman Tremaine, ex-Senstor Calvin, James M. Among the republicans distinguished citizens.

Among the republicans distinguished in front seats were Judge Jemes, Thomas G. Alvord, Clarke B. Cochrane, Parke Godwin, Henry J. Raymond, R. C. McCormick, Isaac Shedman, Jehn Fulkon, W. H. Toby, William Curtis Noyes, A. B. Purmelec, Benjamin Pringle, George B. Lincoln, Henry Mondel, of Richmond county, and others of distinguished cheracter and intelligence.

mittee, who nominated, as temporary chairman, Hos.
Alexander S. Johnson, of Albany. This nomination was
received with applause.
Isaac Sherman, of New York, and Mr. Folger, of Ontario, were appointed as a committee to conduct Judge
Johnson to the chair.
On taking the chair Judge Johnson was received with nd applause. Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE named the following temporary

secretaries.—
H. A. Risley, of Chautauqua; J. M. Francis. of Rensselaer; J. B. Cooper, of Suffolk, and H. H. Hallett, of New

H. A. Rieley, of Chautauqua; J. M. Francis, of Rensselaer; J. B. Cobper, of Suffolk, and H. H. Hallett, of New York.

The motion was agreed to.

The Charkman returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him, which was more acceptable since it was not sought by him. They had assembled under the call its sued by the Legislative Chacus Committee and another committee of the State, inviting delegates to this Convention. That call had been made broad and comprehensive enough, taking liberal principles as the basis, which could include within its scope every loyal, faithful man in the State of New York. It was addressed to all republicans, all democratis, all loyal men who were ready to uphold the arms of the government of the United States in the vast contest into which that government had been orced by those who, having rebelled against its autherity, lock up arms to prevent the enforcement of the laws. The loyal people of the mation had hoped a resort to arms would not have been necessary, had hoped the natural heat of the Southern temper would exhaust itself in words. All know how bitterly that hope has been disappointed by their acts. When the blow first fell upon us in Charleston, when the flag under which we had grown from a weak collection of States into a powerful nation, second to none on the face of the earth, was fired upon by rebel guns and lowered at the demand of the rebels, from that moment there seemed to be such unanimity and patriotic sentiment in all the States of the loyal North that the speedy crushing out of the rebellion and the triumph of law and order appeared certain; but when reversee came upon the Union arms it was iound there still remained those in the North whose sympathies were not with the government of the United States, but were not with the government of the United States, but war. Every man of them sympathizes with the Southern government, and every man of them who professes loyalty finds it necessary to say twenty words against Northern abolitionists to one against Southern secessionists. Among those represented by this Convention measurement of the second training against the second of the sufficient to sottle to the satisfaction of every candid man which is the truly loyal organization of the State. On the first breaking out of the war one great danger, which all feared and searcely knew how to meet, was as the

the candidates nominated here is an assured fact. The body has met to put the right candidates in nomination. He therefore exhorted all the delegates to bear in mit the imminent danger which threatens the country, as to remember that their duty here is subordinate to a hopes, friendships, personal feelings—to the single per

pose of so shaping their action as to socure account the coming election.

Judge Johnson's remarks were frequently interrupted by applause.

CLARK B. COCHRANK, of Albany, moved that a committee of two from each Judicial district be appointed to nomi-

of two from each Judicial district be appointed to neminate permanent officers.

Thos. G. Alvors, of Onondaga, raised the point of order that the roll of delegates must be first called.

The motion was withdrawn for the calling of the roll.

John H. Hoddhood called attention to the fact that several districts in New York city were contested.

O. W. Firsman said the contesting delegations were a bogus concern, concected in Syracose on Monday.

After a warm discussion, on the suggestion of Henry J. Kaymond, the calling of the contested seats was omitted. Chames Cook, of Schuyler, moved the appointment of a committee of two from each Judicial district on credentials and contested sents.

Thos. G. Alverd said by custom the State Committee had always nominated temporary officers for the Conventor

tials and contested seats.

Thos. G. Alveno said by custom the State Committee had always nominated temporary officers for the Convestion. He believed the right to select temporary officers rested in the Convention itself. In this instance the body of the Convention would doubtless have made the same selection as the committee. But this was an entirely new body of men, and he deemed it desirable to give the fullest opportunity to the delegates to express their own sentiments, and free the Convention from every suspicion of packing and wireworking. He moved that the delegates from the averal Judicial districts proceed to elect first two delegates from each district to act as a committee on credentials; secondly, two delegates from each district to act as a committee on permanent organization; thirdly, two from each district to act as a committee on resolutions and address, and three from each district to act as State Central Committee for the ensuing year. (Applause) Herry J. Raymond was surprised to find a gentlemse who expresses a desire for the harmony of the Convention propose to start with such a revolutionary proceeding as that now submitted. He spoke in favor of leaving the privilege of naming the committees as hereforer, in the bands of the Chair.

Mr. Alveno regited that the Republican Convention of 1867 of which the gentleman from New York (Mr. Raymond) was a member, adopted the precise course now styled as "revolutionary." The same thing was done last year, when the republican organization was swallowed up in a Union movement. This Convention is to riginate a new

convenience.

After a spicy debate, the question was taken on as much of Mr. Alvord's amendment as related to the selection of the Committee on Condentals by delegations from the judicial districts, and the same was lost.

The original resolution was then adopted, that the commistees be appointed by the Chair.

Commest Comments moved the appointment by the

John Keyser, C. R. Dayton, James G. Graham James M. Marvin, Amos H. Prescott Allen Sturtevaut, S. C. Cleveland, E. P. Gostin, on Permanent Gro

O. W. Breaman 1--Washington Smith,
2-J. S. T. Stranshan,
3-C. B. Cochrane,
4-A. B. James,
5-Paimer W. Rellogg,
6-C. I. Kennedy,
7-C. J. Foiger,
8-P. P. Murpby,
Recess till four o'cleck. George A. Brandreth. J. H. Ramsey, A. D. Wait. B. E. Bowen.

the Convention.

In response to the loud calls of the Convention, Lynn